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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/833,846	04/12/2001	Edward Clifford Kubaitis	50013.3USU1	2227

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EXAMINER

TRUONG, CAM Y T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2172

DATE MAILED: 04/22/2003

2

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

7

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/833,846

Applicant(s)

KUBAITIS, EDWARD CLIFFORD

Examiner

Cam Y T Truong

Art Unit

2172

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-23 are pending in this Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 3-10, 17, 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jammes et al (USP 6484149).

As to claim 1, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation

“creating a database-structured query” as (col. 22, lines 10-25);

“determining a web domain address on the network from which to extract the data, the web domain address having content” as (col. 22, lines 22-45).

Jammes fails to teach the claimed limitation “extracting data from the determined web domain address based on the database-structured query”. However, Jammes teaches that the query to extract product data is communicated to the product information database in the same manner as the query to extract group data. Thus, in a next step 520, the Initial_Event_Handler makes a post request 314 by calling the Send Message routine and passing to it, as a parameter, the generated query in name/value pair format, as well as a parameter indicating that the message type is ‘Post.’ The Send_Message routine then formats the message in HTTP format, including a URL in the message which identifies both

the Web server 106 and an ISAPI query application 354. Next, the Send_Message routine transmits the message via the World Wide Web 104 to the Web server 106. The Parse_HTTP routine 350 of the Web server 106 recognizes the reference to the ISAPI query application 354 embedded in the message, launches the ISAPI query application 354, and passes to the ISAPI query application 354 the query in name/value pair format. This information shows that the data is stored in a URL (col. 22, lines 10-45).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Jammes' s teaching of the query to extract product data is communicated to the product information database in the same manner as the query to extract group data. Thus, in a next step 520, the Initial_Event_Handler makes a post request 314 by calling the Send Message routine and passing to it, as a parameter, the generated query in name/value pair format, as well as a parameter indicating that the message type is 'Post.' The Send_Message routine then formats the message in HTTP format, including a URL in the message which identifies both the Web server 106 and an ISAPI query application 354. Next, the Send_Message routine transmits the message via the World Wide Web 104 to the Web server 106. The Parse_HTTP routine 350 of the Web server 106 recognizes the reference to the ISAPI query application 354 embedded in the message, launches the ISAPI query application 354, and passes to the ISAPI query application 354 the query in name/value pair format in order to return a correct result corresponding to user's query.

As to claim 3, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation “the web domain address, includes at least one universal resource locator (URL)” as (col. 45, lines 55-65).

As to claim 4, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation “following links contained within the web domain until the links have been exhausted or following the links, until a predetermined limit is reached” as (col. 45, lines 55-67; col. 46, lines 1-15).

As to claims 5 and 19, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation “wherein creating the database-structured query, further comprises, creating a regular expression within the database-structured query used to determine the data to extract” as (col. 22, lines 10-30).

As to claims 6 and 20, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation “matching a plurality of patterns contained within the regular expression to the content to determine the data to extract” as (col. 26, lines 40-50; col. 22, lines 10-30).

As to claim 7, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation “creating a conditional expression within the database-structured query describing how to scan the content for the data to extract” as (col. 22, lines 10-30).

As to claim 8, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:

"retrieving content from the web domain address" as (col. 18, lines 20-45).

"reducing the retrieved content to a region of interest" as (col. 22, lines 22-45);

"searching the region of interest for the data matching a predetermined regular expression" as (col. 26, lines 25-50).

As to claim 9, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "storing the data matching the predetermined regular expression" as (col. 26, lines 25-50).

As to claim 10, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "reshaping the stored data by arranging the stored data for at least one data analysis software program" as (col. 33, lines 15-50).

As to claim 17, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "a client computer system having a client network connection to the network and communicating with a server computer system, the client creating a database-structured query" as (col. 9, lines 1-20); "the server computer system having a server network connection to the network and communicating with the client computer system" as (fig. 1, col. 9, lines 1-20).

Jammes fails to teach the claimed limitation "the server determining a web domain address from which to extract the data from based on the database-structured query". However, Jammes teaches that the query to extract product data is communicated to the product information database in the same manner as the query to extract group data. Thus, in a next step 520, the Initial_Event_Handler makes a post request 314 by calling the Send Message routine and passing to it, as a parameter, the

generated query in name/value pair format, as well as a parameter indicating that the message type is 'Post.' The Send_Message routine then formats the message in HTTP format, including a URL in the message which identifies both the Web server 106 and an ISAPI query application 354. Next, the Send_Message routine transmits the message via the World Wide Web 104 to the Web server 106. The Parse_HTTP routine 350 of the Web server 106 recognizes the reference to the ISAPI query application 354 embedded in the message, launches the ISAPI query application 354, and passes to the ISAPI query application 354 the query in name/value pair format in order to return a correct result corresponding to user's query.

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Jammes' s teaching of the query to extract product data is communicated to the product information database in the same manner as the query to extract group data. Thus, in a next step 520, the Initial_Event_Handler makes a post request 314 by calling the Send Message routine and passing to it, as a parameter, the generated query in name/value pair format, as well as a parameter indicating that the message type is 'Post.' The Send_Message routine then formats the message in HTTP format, including a URL in the message which identifies both the Web server 106 and an ISAPI query application 354. Next, the Send_Message routine transmits the message via the World Wide Web 104 to the Web server 106. The Parse_HTTP routine 350 of the Web server 106 recognizes the reference to the ISAPI query application 354 embedded in the message, launches the ISAPI query application 354, and passes to the ISAPI query application 354 the query

in name/value pair format in order to return a correct result corresponding to user's query.

As to claim 21, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "an editor for creating a template of regular expressions used to extract the data" as (abstract, col. 43, lines 55-60).

4. Claims 2 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jammes et al (USP 6484149) in view of Perkowski (USP 6064979).

As to claims 2 and 18, Jammes discloses the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 1, except the claimed limitation "creating the database-structured query, further comprises, including a network address within the database-structured query indicating a starting point". However, Perkowski teaches that block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the IPSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the IPSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i (col. 14, lines 50—55).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Perkowski's teaching of block C in FIG. 4A, the Client

System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the IPSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the IPSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i to Jammes's system in order to save time searching web pages.

5. Claims 11-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jammes et al (USP 6484149) in view of Perkowski (USP 6064979).

As to claim 11, Jammes teaches the claimed limitations:

"locating the content based on the web domain address" as (col. 18, lines 20-45);

"extracting: data based on the database-structured query from the located content" as (col. 22, lines 10-55).

Jammes fails to teach the claimed limitation "creating a database-structured query including a web domain address used for locating content". However, Perkowski teaches that block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the IPSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the IPSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i (col. 14, lines 50—55).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Perkowski's teaching of block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the IPSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the IPSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i to Jammes's system in order to save time searching web pages.

As to claim 12, Jammes fails to teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the databasestructured query, further comprises, a network address included within the databasestructured query indicating a starting point". However, Perkowski teaches that block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the IPSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2 and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the IPSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i (col. 14, lines 50—55).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Perkowski's teaching of block C in FIG. 4A, the Client System C.sub.a receives the URL.sub.i from the IPSD Server. Then, in response to a URL selection query based on the content of information subfields shown in FIG. 2A2

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and displayed on the screen of the Client System C.sub.a, the client system C.sub.a requests the IPSI Server, identified by the user selected URL.sub.i, to provide the product or service information located by the registered URL.sub.i to Jammes's system in order to save time searching web pages and save cost for searching.

As to claim 13, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the network address, further comprises at least one universal resource locator (URL)" as (col. 7, lines 35-40).

As to claim 14, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the web domain address, further comprises, links contained within the web domain to be followed until the links have been exhausted or until a predetermined limit is reached" as (fig. 18).

As to claim 15, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation "a regular expression within the database-structured query used to determine the data to extract" as (col. 22, lines 10-25).

As to claim 16, Jammes teaches the claimed limitation " wherein the regular expression within the database-structured query, further comprises, a plurality of patterns used to determine the data to extract from the web domain address having content" as (col. 26, lines 40-50; col. 22, lines 10-30).

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6. Claims 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jammes et al (USP 6484149) in view of Mills (USP 6466940).

As to claim 22, Jammes disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 17, except the claimed limitation "at least one data extraction engine to extract the data. , wherein the data extraction engine is a web crawler. However, Mills teaches that the web crawler decides that the URL matches it's selection criteria because the URL contains the suffix .html. The web crawler then successfully retrieves the document by extracting from the URL the address of the computer hosting the document (col. 19, lines 35-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Mills's teaching of the web crawler decides that the URL matches it's selection criteria because the URL contains the suffix .html. The web crawler then successfully retrieves the document by extracting from the URL the address of the computer hosting the document to Jammes's system in order to eliminate returning irrelevant webpages to a user.

As to claim 23, Jammes disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 22, except the claimed limitation "the data extraction engine is a web crawler". However, Mills teaches web crawler (col. 19, lines 35-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Mills's teaching of the web crawler to Jammes's system in order to eliminate returning irrelevant webpages to a user.

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Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Bowen et al (USP 6094649).

Contact Information


8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cam-Y Truong whose telephone number is (703-605-1169). The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri from 8:00AM to 4:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu, can be reached on (703-305-4393). The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)-746-7239 (formal communications intended for entry), or: (703)-746-7240 (informal communication labeled PROPOSED or DRAFT).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703-305-3900).

Cam-Y Truong

4/5/03


JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER